THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1797. [No 1820.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FOR SALE,

On the LONG WHARF,

A VERY good Stand for Business, with a good Dwelling-House, Shop, Bake-House, and Two Ovens thereon, and Two Stores a small Distance from the House, and the Lot on which they stand, all in good Repair.—Inquire of NATHAN REEBE, on the Premises.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 25th of March next,

BETWEEN Sixty and Seventy Acres of LAND, in the Town of Portsmouth, adjoining the River on the West Side of the Island, being Part of the Estate of JOB ALMY.—For further Particulars inquire of the Subscriber,

THOMAS FREEBODY.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

To be Sold, by

WILLIAM DOUGLASS,

At his Shop, at the upper End of the Town,

FRESH HAY-SEED from the State of Vermont, viz.—

Clover, Herd's, Red-Top, and Barden's Chefs-Seed.

Also—all Sorts of West India GOODS—at the lowest Price for Cash.

Newport, February 27, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messrs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames-street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.
Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN JAMES, late of said Newport, Gunsmith, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings. GEORGE T. CONNELL,
THOMAS HAMMOND.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate Payment to

BENJAMIN JAMES, *Administrator.*

Newport, February 6, 1797.

NEWPORT.

A respectable Correspondent has favoured us with the following

PRICES CURRENT IN CADIZ, THE TWENTY NINTH, OCTOBER, 1796.

IMPORTS.

Flour Superfine	per Barrel	pesos	15	16	
Ditto Fine	Ditto	Ditto	14	15	
Wheat	p. fanegue	Rs. vn.	62	63	} one.
Barley	Do.	Do.	42	43	
Indian Corn	p. heap'd fanegue	Do.	42		
Horse beans	per Do.	Do.			
White beans	per quintal	pesos.	5		
Black eyed Peas	Do.	Do.	21	3	
Carolina Rice	Do.	Do.	8	9	
Bacalao or codfish	Do.	Do.	10	11	
Bees Wax	Do.	Do.	58	60	
Iron in bars	Do.	Do.	6	7	
Beef	p. barrel	Do.	8	15	}
Pork	Do.	Do.		25	} Ea.
Tar	Do.	Do.		5	
Pitch	Do.	Do.		6	
Turpentine	Do.	Do.		8	}
Butter	p. lb.	Rs.			
Spermaceti Candles	Do.	Rs. vn.	10	12	
Pipes Staves	p. 1000	pesos.	130	140	
Hogshead Ditto	Do.	Do.	80	85	
Barrel Do.	Do.	Do.	45	50	
Pine boards p. 100 of 11 inch thick, 12 broad		Do.	100	110	

EXPORTS.

Sherry Wine	per Pipe	pesos.	120	130
Malaga ditto	p. quarter Cask	Rs. vn.	15	22
Catalonia ditto	p. Pipe	Do.	40	60
Brandy Bad and proof	p. Pipe	Do.	110	115
Ditto Old proof	p. do.	Do.	130	135
Olive Oil	p. do.	Do.	Not Exported.	
Sun Raisins	p. quintal	Do.	8	
Muscatel ditto	p. Jar or box	Do.	2½	
Bloom ditto	Do.	Do.	1	
Figs	barrel	Do.	4	
Almonds in the Shell	p. fanegue	Do.	None.	
Olives	p. Jar	Do.	1	
China Oranges	p. box	Do.	6	
Bitter ditto	Do.	Do.	4½	
Salt	p. Last or 2 Tons	Do.	60	64
Hard Soap	p. quintal	Do.		
Indigo Caraca.	p. lb.	Rota.	23	30
Do. Guatemala for.	Do.	Do.	28	32
Do. do. sobrisalient	Do.	Do.	20	26
Do. do. corte	Do.	Do.	15	20
Cochineal	p. arr. of 25 lb.	ducat	85	110
Havana Sugar white	Do.	Rota.	60	62
Do. do. Brown	Do.	Do.	54	60
Caracas Cocoa,	p. faneg. of 110 lb.	pesos.	75	
Do Guayaquil	Do.	Do.	45	47
Jesuits bark	p. lb.	Rota.	4	20
Jalap	p. quintal	pesos.	50	
Cocoon Caracas	p. Do.	Do.	50	
Do. Cartagena	Do.	Do.	45	
Buenos-Ayres hides	p. 35 lb.	Rota.	40	56
Peruvian Copper	p. quintal	pesos	24	26
Logwood	Do.	pesos.	4	5
Sarsaparilla	p. arrove	Do.	3	5
Coffee	p. lb.	quos.	50	60
Saffron	p. lb.	pesos.	9	
Barcelona Silk Hand kerchiefs of a Yard Wide	p. dozen.	pesos.	14	
Ditto ditto of a vara	ditto	Ditto.	22	

EXCHANGES.

London	—
Hamburgh	5½
Amsterdam	75
Paris	—
Genoa	154

Discounts on Billetes or Government Notes 15%.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

NOTE. Five fanegues = a Winchester quarter.
The heaped fanegue = one and a third struck measure
The quintal = 4 arroves of 25 lb. Spanish, 104 lb. English
The Sherry Pipe contains from 126 to 130 Gallons English
The Catalonia Pipe from 120 to 122 ditto.

MONEY.

The pesos or current dollar is 8 Rs. pta. or 128 quarts.
The Rs pta. or Real of plate 16 quarts or 34 maravedis.
The *S* hard dollar 20 reales vellon or 170 quarts.
The *D* or ducat of Exchange 375 maravedis.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

On Wednesday the *Vice President* took leave of the Senate of the United States, and resigned the chair. He was very much affected on the occasion; and the emotions of the Senate were not less striking.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
FEBRUARY 15, 1797.

On request, the Vice-President of the United States being excused from further attendance in Senate during the session, addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

IF, in the general apprehension of an intention to retire, that most eminent citizen, to whom all eyes had been directed and all hearts attracted, as the centre of our union, and the pride of the public opinion had exhibited any clear indications of another, in whom our fellow citizens could have generally united; as soon as I read that excellent address which announced the necessity of deliberation in the choice of a President, I should have imitated the example of a character, with which I had co-operated, the most conspicuous and important features, and maintained an uninterrupted friendship for two and twenty years: but as a number of characters appeared to stand in the general estimation so nearly on a level, as to render it difficult to ascertain on which the majority would fall; considering the services in which I could be to the people of America, I thought it most respectful to them, and most conducive to the tranquility of the public mind, to resign myself with others, a silent spectator of the general deliberation, and a passive subject of public discussion.

Deeply penetrated with gratitude to my countrymen in general, for their long continued kindness to me, and for their steady and affecting confidence, with which those who have most intimately known me, from early life, have honored many great occasions, entrusted to me, the care of their dearest interests; since a majority of their electors, though a very small one, have declared in my favor, and since, in a republican government, the majority though ever so small must of necessity decide, I have determined to every hazard of a high but just responsibility, though with much anxiety and diffidence, once more to engage in their service.—Their confidence, which has been the chief consolation of my life, is too precious and sacred a deposit ever to be considered lightly. As it has been founded only on the qualities of the heart, it never has been, it never can be, deceived, betrayed, or forfeited by me.

It is with reluctance, and with all the emotions of gratitude and affection, which a long experience of your goodness ought to inspire, that I now retire from my seat in this house, and take my leave of the members of the Senate.

I ought not to declare, for the last time, your adjournment before I have returned to every Senator for present, and to every citizen who has ever been Senator of the United States, my thanks, for the candor and favor invariably received from them all. It is a recollection, of which nothing can ever deprive me, and it will be a source of comfort to me, through the remainder of my life, that, as on the one hand, in a government conducted by the voice, I have for eight years held the second station under the constitution of the United States in perfect and uninterrupted harmony with the first, without envy in one, or jealousy in the other; so on the other hand I have never had the smallest misunderstanding with any member of the Senate. In all the abstruse questions, difficult conjunctures, dangerous emergencies, and animated debates, upon the great interests of our country, which have so often and so deeply impressed all our minds, and interested the strongest feelings of the heart, I have experienced a uniform politeness and respect from every quarter of the house. When questions of no less importance than difficulty, have produced a difference of sentiment (and differences of opinion will always be found in free assemblies of men, and probably the greatest diversities upon the greatest questions) when the Senators have been equally divided, and my opinion has been demanded according to the constitution; I have constantly found, in that moiety of the Senators from whose judgment I have been obliged to dissent a disposition to allow me the same freedom of deliberation and independence of judgment which they asserted for themselves.

Within these walls, for a course of years, I have been an admiring witness of a succession of information, eloquence, patriotism and independence, which, as they would have done honor to any Senate in any age, afford a consolatory hope (if the Legislatures of the States are equally careful in their future selections, which there is no reason to distrust) that no council more permanent than this as a branch of the Legislature will be necessary to defend the rights, liberties and properties of the people, and to protect the constitution of the United States as well as the constitutions and rights of the individual States, against errors of judgment, irregularities of the passions, or other encroachments of human infirmity or more reprehensible enterprises, in the executive on one hand or the more immediate representatives of the people on the other.

These considerations will all conspire to animate me in my future course, with a confident reliance, that as far as my conduct shall be uniformly measured by the constitution of the United States, and faithfully directed to the public good, I shall be supported by the Senate as well as by the House of Representatives and the People at large; and on no other conditions ought any support at all to be expected or desired.

With cordial wishes for your honor, health and happiness, and for the prosperity and permanency of the United States, I pray you to accept my sincere thanks for your kind expressions of your good will towards me, and my best wishes for the continuance of the same for the remainder of the session.

The Senate proceeded to the choice of a President to supply his place; when the Hon. *William Bingham*, was duly elected.

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Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

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IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
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DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

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Ditto fine	Ditto	Ditto	14	15	
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Barley	Do.	Do.	40	43	
Indian Corn	p. heap'd fanegue	Do.	40		
Horse beans	per Do.	Do.			
White beans	per quintal	pesos.	5		
Black eyed Peas	Do.	Do.	2½	3	
Carolina Rice	Do.	Do.	8	9	
Bacaliao or codfish	Do.	Do.	10	11	
Bees Wax	Do.	Do.	58	60	
Iron in bars	Do.	Do.	6	7	
Beef	p. barrel	Do.	8	15	} *&c.*
Pork	Do.	Do.		24	
Tar	Do.	Do.		5	
Pitch	Do.	Do.		6	
Turpentine	Do.	Do.		4	
Butter	p. lb.	qts.			
Spermaceti Candles	Do.	Rs. vn.	12	13	
Pipes Staves	p. 1200	pesos.	130	140	
Hogshead Ditto	Do.	Do.	80	85	
Barrel Do.	Do.	Do.	45	50	
Pine boards p. 120 of 22 feet 1½ inch thick, 12 broad		Do.	100	120	

EXPORTS.

Sherry Wine	per Pipe	pesos.	100	150
Malaga ditto	p. quarter Cask	Ditto	19	22
Catalonia ditto	p. pipe	Do.	40	50
Brandy Holland proof	p. ditto	Do.	112	115
Ditto Oil proof	p. do.	Do.	150	153
Olive Oil	p. do.	Do.	*No Exportat.*	
Sun Raisin	p. barrel	Do.	8	
Muscatel ditto	p. Jar or box	Do.	3½	
Bloom ditto	Do.	Do.	3	
Figs	barrel	Do.	4	
Almonds in the Shell	p. fanegue	Do.	*None.*	
Olives	p. Jar	Do.	½	
China Oranges	p. box	Do.	6	
Bitter ditto	Do.	Do.	4½	
Salt	p. Last of 2 Tons	Do.	6½	7½
Hard Soap	p. quintal	Do.		
Indigo Caraca.	p. lb.	Rpta.	23	30
Do. Guatemala flor.	Do.	Do.	28	32
Do. do. sobrisalient	Do.	Do.	20	26
Do. do. corte	Do.	Do.	15	20
Cochineal	p. arr. of 25 lb.	ducat	85	110
Havanna Sugar white	Do.	Rpta.	60	62
Do. do. brown	Do.	Do.	54	60
Caracas Cocoa,	p. faneg. of 110 lb.	pesos.	75	
Do Guayaquil	Do.	Do.	45	48
Jesuits bark	p. lb.	Rpta.	4	20
Jalap	p. quintal	pesos.	50	
Cotton Caracas	p. Do.	Do.	50	
Do. Cartagena	Do.	Do.	45	
Buenos-Ayres hides	p. 35 lb.	Rpta.	40	56
Peruvian Copper	p. quintal	pesos	24	26
Logwood	Do.	pesos.	4	5
Sarsaparilla	p. arrove	Do.	3	5
Coffee	p. lb.	qtos.	50	60
Saffron	p. lb.	pesos.	9	
Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs of a Yard Wide	p. dozen.	pesos.	14	
Ditto ditto of a vara	ditto	Ditto.	12	

EXCHANGES.

London	—
Hamburgh	63
Amsterdam	75
Paris	—
Genoa	164

Discounts on Billetes or Government Notes 15%.

WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

NOTE. Five fanegues = a Winchester quarter.
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The R pta. or Real of plate 16 quarts or 34 maravedis.
The *S* hard dollar 20 reales vellon or 170 quarts.
The *D* or ducat of Exchange 375 marvedis.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
FEBRUARY 15, 1797.

On request, the Vice-President of the United States being excused from further attendance in Senate during the session, addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate,

IF, in the general apprehension of an intention to retire that most eminent citizen, to whom all eyes had been directed and all hearts attracted, as the centre of our union for so long a period; the public opinion had exhibited any clear indications of another, in whom our fellow citizens could have generally united; as soon as I read that excellent address which announced the necessity of deliberation in the choice of a President, I should have imitated the example of a character, with which I had co-operated, tho' in less conspicuous and important stations, and maintained an uninterrupted friendship for two and twenty years; but as a number of characters appeared to stand in the general estimation, so nearly on a level, as to render it difficult to conjecture on which the majority would fall; considering the relation in which I stood to the people of America, I thought it most respectful to them, and most conducive to the tranquillity of the public mind, to resign myself with others, a silent spectator of the general deliberation, and a passive subject of public discussion.

Deeply penetrated with gratitude to my countrymen in general, for their long continued kindness to me, and for that steady and affecting confidence, with which those who have most intimately known me, from early life, have on so many great occasions, entrusted to me, the care of their dearest interests; since a majority of their electors, though a very small one, have declared in my favor, and since, in a republican government, the majority though ever so small must of necessity decide, I have determined at every hazard of a high but just responsibility, though with much anxiety and diffidence, once more to engage in their service.—Their confidence, which has been the chief consolation of my life, is too precious and sacred a deposit ever to be considered lightly. As it has been founded only on the qualities of the heart, it never has been, it never can be, deceived, betrayed, or forfeited by me.

It is with reluctance, and with all those emotions of gratitude and affection, which a long experience of your goodness ought to inspire, that I now retire from my seat in this house, and take my leave of the members of the Senate.

I ought not to declare, for the last time, your adjournment, before I have presented to every Senator present, and to every citizen who has ever been a Senator of the United States, my thanks, for the candor and favor invariably received from them all. It is a recollection, of which nothing can ever deprive me, and it will be a source of comfort to me, through the remainder of my life, that, as on the one hand, in a government constituted like ours, I have for eight years held the second situation under the constitution of the United States in perfect and uninterrupted harmony with the first, without envy in one, or jealousy in the other; so on the other hand I have never had the smallest misunderstanding with any member of the Senate. In all the abstruse questions, difficult conjunctures, dangerous emergencies, and animated debates, upon the great interests of our country, which have so often and so deeply impressed all our minds, and interested the strongest feelings of the heart, I have experienced a uniform politeness and respect from every quarter of the house. When questions of no less importance than difficulty, have produced a difference of sentiment (and differences of opinion will always be found in free assemblies of men, and probably the greatest diversities upon the greatest questions) when the Senators have been equally divided, and my opinion has been demanded according to the constitution; I have constantly found, in that moiety of the Senators from whose judgment I have been obliged to dissent a disposition to allow me the same freedom of deliberation and independence of judgment which they asserted for themselves.

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These considerations will all conspire to animate me in my future course, with a confident reliance, that as far as my conduct shall be uniformly measured by the constitution of the United States, and faithfully directed to the public good, I shall be supported by the Senate as well as by the House of Representatives and the People at large; and on no other conditions ought any support at all to be expected or desired.

With cordial wishes for your honor, health and happiness, and fervent prayers for a continuation of the virtues, liberties, prosperity and peace of our beloved country, I avail myself of your leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The Senate proceeded to the choice of a President to supply his place; when the Hon. *William Bingham*, was duly elected.

A committee of the Senate was then appointed to draft an answer to the address of the Vice-President.

Wednesday, February 22.

The answer to the Address of the Vice-President of the United States on his retiring from the Senate, was yesterday agreed to as follows:

SIR,

The Senate of the United States would be unjust to their own feelings, and deficient in the performance of a duty their relation to the government of their country imposes, should they fail to express their regard for your person, and their respect for your character, in answer to the address you presented to them, on your leaving a station which you have so long and so honorably filled as their President.

The motives you have been pleased to disclose which induced you not to withdraw from the public service, at a time when your experience, talents and virtues were peculiarly desirable, are as honorable for yourself, as from our confidence in you, Sir, we trust the result will be beneficial to our beloved country.

When you retired from your dignified seat in this House, and took your leave of the members of the Senate, we felt all those emotions of gratitude and affection, which our knowledge and experience of your abilities, and undeviating impartiality ought to inspire; and we should with painful reluctance endure the separation, but for the consoling reflection that the same qualities which have rendered you useful, as the President of this branch of the Legislature, will enable you to be still more so, in the exalted station to which you have been called.

From you, sir, in whom your country have for a long period, placed a steady confidence, which has never been betrayed or forfeited, and to whom they have on so many occasions entrusted the care of their dearest interests, which have never been abused. From you who holding the second situation under the Constitution of the United States, have lived in uninterrupted harmony with him who has held the first.

From you we receive with much satisfaction the declaration which you are pleased to make of the opinion you entertain of the character of the present Senators, and of that of those citizens who have been heretofore Senators. This declaration, were other motives wanting, would afford them an incentive to a virtuous perseverance, in that line of conduct which has been honored with your approbation.

In your future course, we entertain no doubt, that your official conduct, will be measured by the Constitution, and directed to the public good, you have therefore a right to entertain a confident reliance, that you will be supported, as well by the people at large as by their constituted authorities.

We cordially reciprocate the wishes which you express for our honor, health and happiness; we join with yours our fervent prayers for the continuation of the virtues and liberties of our fellow-citizens; for the public prosperity and peace; and for you we implore the best reward of virtuous deeds, the grateful approbation of your constituents, and the smiles of heaven.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 13.

A MEMORIAL was presented and read from certain soap boilers and candle makers in

They requested an alteration of the laws on drawbacks and duties, on the exportation of home and foreign made candles. Referred to the Committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Madison did not wish to interfere with the course of public business, but the situation of the family of Mr. De Neufville was such as required immediate consideration. He moved that it should be immediately taken up. This was agreed to. The report of the select committee, recommending a donation of three thousand dollars to the widow and children, was likewise read.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Parker from the select committee reported two bills, one for finishing three frigates, and the other repealing part of the former law for officering and manning them. They were made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Harper gave in a resolution that the President should be desired to appoint persons to inspect such lands in the United States as may bear live oak or red cedar, and report to next Congress what they might cost, and the relative advantages of each tract.

Tuesday, February 14.

Mr. W. Smith said, it must be acknowledged of great importance, that the large Ship Timber, growing in this country, should be kept out of the hands of foreigners, as, at some future day, we might have occasion for it, for our own use. He wished, therefore, to lay a resolution on the table relative to this subject. He proposed one to the following effect:

"Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for prohibiting, for a limited time, the exportation of ship timber of certain dimensions." Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sitgreaves, from the joint committee appointed to consider if any, and if any, what measures should be adopted for the further accommodation of the President of the United States for the term commencing on the 4th of March next, reported a resolution authorising the President to cause to be sold such part of the furniture presented to him on his coming into office as may be decayed and out of repair, and that 14 000 dollars, together with the proceeds of such sale, be presented to him.

The report was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the gallaries were cleared, in order to resume the secret business of yesterday. Adjourned.

Wednesday, February 15.

A report from the secretary of the treasury, containing an estimate of various items of appropriation required to make good expenditures for the service of 1796, was read, it appeared that the gross amount wanted, was 501,312 dollars.

Mr. Gallatin expressed much surprize at the loose and imperfect form of the estimate; he should therefore offer a resolution to the house on the subject, in order to obtain information before the house took up that subject—To the following effect:

Resolved, that the secretary at war be directed to lay before the house, a statement in detail of claims for expenditures for the militia service of the year 1796, stated in this estimate to amount to 125 000 dollars; and also detailed statements of expenditure and applications of monies for the military establishment of 1797, from whence resulted the deficiencies of two sums, stated in the estimate of 44 122 and 32 000 dollars.

A report on the petition of Thomas Frothingham, praying compensation for a house destroyed for military purposes by the continental army at Charlestown (Massachusetts) in 1776, was referred to a committee of the whole for Monday.

A message was sent from the President to the Senate and House of Representatives, containing an estimate of expences for the services of 1797.

Thursday, February 16.

A communication from the treasury department conformable to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th and 10th of the present month, containing specifications of sums drawn from the treasury since the first of January, 1794, for maintaining the intercouse with foreign nations; of further sums of 1 200,000 dollars for the same service. The report stated, that no satisfactory account could be given of disbursements during the period of Mr. Randolph's presiding in the department of state, for the want of proper documents, the accounts of that period being not yet settled; it stated, that the details are complete from the period during which the present secretary has been the incumbent.

The House in a Committee of the whole on ways and means, and indirect taxation.

The resolution that ½ per cent be laid on brown sugar imported into the United States being read.

Mr. Gallatin rose to move that the committee should rise and be discharged from the further consideration of this subject; he was induced to this from a conviction that no further revenue was necessary for the year '97, than what the present taxes might raise; and with a view to convince the Committee of the truth of this remark, he entered into the detail of receipt and expenditure, from which he shewed there would be an excess of revenue instead of a defalcation. But as Congress would have means to provide means for paying the interest, and extinguishing the capital of the deferred debt, when it became due in 1801, he would go on to arrange the plan of direct taxes, so far as to go out to the people for their consideration, but he would not pass any law on the subject, during the present session. He said they had no documents, on which they could bottom any perfect and permanent scheme of revenue; but they might be obtained by the next session.

Mr. S. Smith agreed generally with Mr. Gallatin in his estimate, and corroborated the fact, that the government could go on without additional revenue until 1801.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Friday, February 17.

The House in a Committee on direct taxation.

Mr. W. Smith said, that the duty of ½ per cent. on brown sugars imported, would be easily collected. It passed.

One cent was agreed to be added per gallon on molasses, and then 9 cents per pound on sugar candy.

The whole resolution as amended was agreed to, 62 members being a majority.

A proposition to increase the impost on all articles, now paying an ad valorem duty of ten per cent. to twelve and an half per cent. on the articles of uncoloured cotton goods, was rejected, there being but twenty-seven in favor of the substitute.

It was then proposed to add velvets and velverets, but this was also lost.

Mr. Harper, moved to insert sattins and other wrought silks, on which, when the Committee divided, there was but a majority of 5 for rejecting the motion.

The vote on two and a half per cent. being added on uncoloured goods, was agreed to, 42 for it, 38 against it.

Mr. Harper moved an additional duty on salt.

The question on an increase of the duty on salt was taken, there were 41 for it, and 48 against it—majority 7. So the motion was lost.

The Committee rose, reported the articles agreed to, and asked leave to sit again—there being only 33 in its favour, it was lost.

LORD MALMESBURY'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION IN PARIS.

LONDON, December 10.

For the authenticity of the following particulars, respecting his Lordship's reception from the people of France; we can confidently vouch, and rejoice that they are so generally satisfactory.

Our readers will recollect, that we stated Lord Malmesbury's embarkation at Dover on the 18th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, his Lordship and suite reached Calais at three o'clock in the afternoon, of the same day. He was received upon his landing by the Municipality and the Etat Major, and conducted by them to the Silver Lion Hotel, kept by M. Ducroup. His Lordship was here waited upon by the Directory of the Custom-house, who inquired whether the baggage on board the Flag of Truce belonged entirely to his Lordship and suite? Being answered in the affirmative, the baggage was immediately sent to the Hotel, without any examination.—His Lordship and suite dined at the Hotel, and expressed great satisfaction with their entertainment.

In the evening of the same day, two of the messengers attending his Lordship and some of the servants went forward.

On the following morning, Wednesday the 20th, his Lordship, after seeing the commissary of the Executive power and the commandant of the garrison proceeded on his journey to Paris. In his route he was every where received with the hearty gratulations of the people. At Abbeville, in particular, his Lordship was remarkably well received. He was met by a band of musicians, and saluted by a body of Poissardes, who gave him repeated cheers, and wished success to his Embassy.

On Saturday morning his Lordship approached Paris, and about ten miles from the city he was met by a crowd of people, many of whom were Poissardes, who received him with the loudest acclamations, surrounding the carriage, and taking every means of testifying their joy.—As they approached the environs of Paris, the crowd prodigiously increased. The Poissardes entered Lord Malmesbury's carriage and overwhelmed him with their caresses, and they were about to take off the horses, and draw him in triumph into the city, an honour which his Lordship was anxious to decline; he therefore threw some handfuls of money amongst the crowd which drawing all their attention, he was permitted to reach the place of his destination without further interruption, but still attended by an immense applauding multitude.

General Fitzpatrick gave notice yesterday, in the house of commons, that to morrow se'nnight it was his intention to bring forward a Motion, as he did in the last Parliament, relative to the unfortunate situation of Mons. La Fayette, unless, in the mean time, he should receive an intimation from His Majesty's Ministers, that it was their intention to exert their influence to alleviate that Gentleman's sufferings.

AUGUSTA, January 21.

The Western Territory of Georgia, from the mouth of the YAZOO, and southwardly to the Florida line, is about to be seized by the General Government, while the factions in this state are disputing about the validity and propriety of its sale.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

In Senate, December 29, 1796.

Ordered That Mr. Ross, Mr. Marshal, Mr. Laurence, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Hillhouse, be a committee to take into consideration the report of the Attorney General of the 28th of April last, together with the documents therein referred to, relative to the territorial limits of the State of Georgia, &c. and to report what shall appear to them to be the *Southern & Western* boundaries of said State: And also to report by a description of boundaries what territory, if any, lying to the *Southward & Westward* of the said state boundaries, shall appear to belong to the United States; and what in their opinion it will be proper for Congress to do relative to such territory.

Extract from the Journals of Senate,

Attest. SAM. A. OTIS, *Sec'ry.*

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

Yesterday the Legislature of this Commonwealth re-elected JAMES ROSS, Esq; of Alleghany County to represent this State in the Senate of the United States.

February 23.

SLAVE-TRADE.

A cause of considerable interest, to the credit of our government, and to the credit of the Jurisprudence of this State, was tried in the district court on Monday; it appeared that the Lady Walterstorf, a ship belonging to New-York arrived in the Delaware a short time ago, and upon proper information, she was libelled with her tackle, cargo, &c. under a law of the United States, prohibiting the traffic in men.

Upon the seizure of the vessel, two of the unfortunate Africans, that had been stolen from their native country, were found on board, together with several suits of iron such as hand-cuffs, neck-yokes, leg-bolts, &c. packed up carefully in casks, and written documents completely authenticating the detail of the voyage to Africa, from the first equipment at New-York to her coming into this port, after the sale of a cargo of one hundred and fifty men; it appeared that the ship after leaving New-York, took a lading at St. Croix, where they obtained a set of Spanish papers, and under a foreign flag pursued the traffic along the coast of Africa, and returned with the slaves to the same port, where they were all sold, saving only the two persons found on board; one of whom a man nick named Bacchus was brought forward at the trial, he could speak no language but that of his native country; the other, a woman, is hired as a domestic in the Jerseys, both having been liberated. The ship is confiscated, and the penalty incurred by the law will be levied on the owner, who is a man of opulence.

A letter has been received from Thomas Muir, dated from Havannah, in which he says, that he left Botany Bay in Feb. 1796, and gives the following account of the situation of his fellow convicts: "I left Gerald in the last agonies, Palmer cannot live long, you would not know Skirving, and Magarot's health is far from being firm."

February 24.

On Wednesday evening arrived in town, on a visit to the President of the United States, the famous Mohawk Chief Colonel Joseph Brant, and the Seneka Chief Cornplanter.

February 25.

Much has been said in Congress and elsewhere, on the subject of our revenue being ruined by the depredations lately committed by the British, and now committing by the French, upon the property of our merchants, as well as by other embarrassments of commerce:——But Gen. Smith, in the House of Representatives, yesterday, asserted (and it was the first time the assertion has been made) "that he did not believe the revenue would suffer from those circumstances; for, said he, the United States can only use a certain portion of the goods imported from foreign countries; the rest are re-exported, and a drawback received upon them; and as he did not believe the consumption of the United States had been lessened, it would follow, that it had been the re-exportation which had been diminished; and of course, that it would not be the duties which would be decreased, but the drawbacks."—We think there is great weight in his opinion.

NEW YORK, Feburary 23.

It is with regret we have to announce to the public (says a London paper) that Admiral Murray, Commander in Chief on the Halifax station, has had a stroke of the palsey, which has deprived him of his speech; but if he survives, he may be expected every day in England.

The regiments of Emigrants in Jersey, Guernsey, the Isle of Wight and the neighbourhood, amounting in the whole to abou 3000 men, which have hitherto been in British pay, have entered into the service and pay of Portugal, and are on the point of departing to their destination.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in Albany dated January 21, 1797.

"There is a letter received by the Secretary of State from Citizen Monroe, in which he says, that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed him, that Adet was suspended—That, however, the Directory would hear with pleasure, any satisfactory explanations from our government, *and hoped they would be made through him.*—So you see, *they* want not only, in their goodness, to appoint *our Presidents*, but also *our foreign Ministers*."

There are no fewer than seventy different Newspapers printed in Paris.

The young King of Sweden's motto is *God and the People.* He has solemnly promised to be mindful of the duties which that device implies.

Some thousands of the inhabitants of Mantua have been permitted to quit that place with their wives and families.

February 25.

By the ship Franklin, *Capt. Gibout just arrived from* Guadaloupe, *we have received the following* IMPORTANT ARRET, *in the original French, and we translate it without delay.*

EQUALITY. LIBERTY.

ARRET.

THE special agents of the Executive Directory in the West Indies.

Considering that the ports of the Islands at the Windward and Leeward, as well as those of Demarara, Essequibo and Berbice, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants, are in a state of permanent siege, and ought not to enjoy the same advantages as the ports of the different English colonies possessed by that power before the war, and by other title:

Considering it to be contrary to every principle to treat a horde of Rebels, without country, without government or a flag, with the same regard which civilized nations observe among themselves during war:

Considering that by authentic acts in our possession, it is proved that divers places of the colonies, delivered to the English by the French and Dutch rebels, belong not to the British government, more than La Vendee, in which the English ministry had also their mercenary troops, regiments in their pay, wearing the same uniform as the troops of the king of England:

Considering that by virtue of the second article of the treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, Feb. 6th, 1778, between the United States and France, the former power engages to defend the possessions in America in case of war, and the government and commerce of the United States have strangely abused the forbearance of the French Republic, in turning to her detriment the favours which had been accorded to them, of entering and trading in all the ports of the French Colonies:

By permitting for a longer time neutral vessels to carry provisions of war and of subsistence to men evidently in a state of rebellion, we should be the means of prolonging civil war, the calamities and crimes which proceed therefrom—order as follows:

Art. I. The ships of the Republic, and French privateers, are authorized to take and conduct into the ports of the Republic, neutral vessels destined for the Windward and Leeward Islands of America, delivered up to the English, occupied and defended by the emigrants.

The ports are, Martinique, St. Lucia, Tobago, Demarara, Berbice, Essequibo; and at the leeward, Port au-Prince, St. Marks, L'Archaye and Jeremie.

Art. II. Every armed vessel, having a commission from either of these ports shall be reputed a pirate, and the crews adjudged and punished as such.

Art. III. The vessels and cargoes, described in the first and second articles, are declared good prize, and shall be sold for the benefit of the captors.

Art. IV. Every vessel taken which shall be cleared out to the West Indies generally, is comprehended in the first and second articles.

Art. V. The order of last Nivose 4th, in pursuance of the decree of the Executive Directory of the 14th Messidor 4th year, shall be executed till further orders, in every particular not contravening this ordinance. *Adet'i.*

This order shall be printed, transcribed into the register of the criminal tribunal and of commerce, sent to all the ports of the French colonies, read, published, and posted up, wherever it may be necessary.

It shall be notified officially to the neutral governments of St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Bartholomews.

Enjoining on the criminal tribunal and of commerce, in Guadaloupe, their delegates in the different French colonies and other where, on the Admiral Commandant on the West-India station, and on the administration, strictly to execute this arret, each in his respective department.

Done at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, the 13th Pluviose (31 of February, 1797) 5th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) VICTOR HUGHES *and* LEBAS.

NEW-LONDON, March 2.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Grenada, to a respectable house in this city, dated Feb. 4.

"By the packet just arrived from England, we have received information, that peace has taken place between France and England. The mail is not yet opened."

BOSTON, February 27.

Among the many instances of the public gratitude and devotion shewn to the celebration of the natal day of our illustrious WASHINGTON, perhaps no one deserves more notice than the *Magnificent Ball*, given by the Merchants, and other respectable inhabitants of the town, at the Federal-Street Theatre.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady; his Honor the Lieut. Gov. and Lady; the Lady and family of the President elect; the Judges of the supreme court and their Ladies; the district Judge and Lady; the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, and many strangers of distinction, were of the number invited to partake of the entertainment—most of whom honored the ball with their presence.

The Theatre was converted (by means of a platform laid over the pit and orchestra) into a magnificent saloon; sumptuously decorated with tapestry hangings; elegantly illuminated with variegated lamps; and fancifully embellished with festoons of artificial flowers. A crimson canopy, in the centre of which was suspended a portait of the immortal *Washington*, graced the head of the centre table; a bronze equestrian statue of this father of our country, (fifteen feet in height) erected on a pedestal, ornamented with transparent devices, terminated the opposite view.—G. W. in large transparent cyphers, beamed from the balustrade of the gallery. The metamorphosis of the Theatre, appeared the effect of enchantment. The *Coup d' Oeils* beggared all description. The ingenuity of Mr. Williamson, was never more conspicuously exerted, than at this fete. At twelve o'clock the doors of the saloon were thrown open. His Honor the Lieut. Governor conducted Mrs. [John] Adams to a seat at the head of the table; and was followed by the managers with the ladies of the judges.

The tables displayed upwards six hundred dishes and two hundred and fifty covers, which were all occupied at once by the most brilliant assemblage of Ladies, ever collected at any celebaration in this metropolis. When to this combination of beauty, elegance, and taste, is superadded the occasion, on which this magnificent festival was given; a more splendid spectacle cannot be imagined, nor the exhilirating moments be ever forgotten.

A numerous band of Musicians performed during the whole entertainment.

March 2.

On Saturday Morning last, about 9 o'clock, a distressing fire consumed three large manufactories of cordage, and several dwelling houses; the rope walks belonging to Messrs. Jeffery and Russel, John Winthrop, Esq; and Messrs. Tyler and Caswell.—The former contained a very large stock; but as it was the last which caught, about fifty tons of tarred threads, a number of working tools, and about two feet of the walk, were preserved by the active exertions of the citizens. A part of Mr. Winthrop's walk was also preserved—and to that part a principal share of his stock was depositied—only about two tons of hemp remaining in the part consumed; his loss, however, in apparatus and building is considerable.—Messrs. Tyler and Caswell, we are unhappy to say, literally lost their all—the former losing not only his moiety of the walk, with *all* the tools, cordage, &c. but his house, barn, and a great part of his furniture and effects. Mr. Caswell was an equal sufferer, except that his house escaped a *total* consumption. In their walk were near sixty tons of hemp, a great part of it the property of Mr. Forrester, a worthy citizen of Salem, which had been stored there but a few days. The dwelling houses consumed were owned by Joseph Blake, jun. Esq; Mr. Tyler, Mr. Norcrots, and others.—The loss cannot be estimated at less than 100 000 dollars—and a great part of it in valuable manufacturing materials. The calamity as it respects Messrs. Tyler, and Caswell, Mr. Norcrots, and several others is peculiarly distressing—the former saw in an instant, as it were, the hard earnings of 12 years industry dissipated in air; and they have a fair and honourable claim on the generosity of their fellow citizens. By what accident the disaster commenced is unknown, but supposed to be by a spark from a fire just kindled under the tar kettle in the tar house, and which had not been left three minutes when the danger was discovered. The alertness of our citizens, and the timely arrival of our brethren of Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertown, Roxbury, Brooklyn, and Dorchester, with their engines, prescribed bounds to the fiery element; and preserved the elegant houses of Messrs. Johnathan Hastings and Samuel Blagge, which were several times on fire. The bodies of hemp were not consumed until early on Sunday morning, and occasioned several alarms. Mr. Blake had 2700 dollars, and Mr. Winthrop 4000 dollars insured on their property.—Messrs. Russel and Jeffery, it is said, had their building covered in Europe.

NEWPORT, March 7.

The natal Day of our late illustrious PRESIDENT has been celebrated in every Part of the Union, from which we have heard, with increased Marks of Gratulation and Affection.—They are too numerous to be told.

DIED]—At Bermuda, His Excellency WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; Governor of those Islands.

—In Virginia, HENRY LIGHTFOOT LEE, Esq; Æt. 63.

—At Taunton, on the 26th Ult. the Hon. NICHOLAS TILLINGHAST, Esq; formerly a respectable Merchant of Providence, and Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in that County, in an advanced Age.

—At North Kingstown, SAMUEL BRENTON, Esq; in the 65th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, suddenly, and greatly lamented by her Friends and Acquaintance, Mrs. MARY LAWTON VINSON, Wife of Mr. James Vinson, in the 26th Year of her Age. She had been Eleven Years a Member of the First Baptist Church in Newport, and supported an amiable Christian Character.

—On Sunday last, Mrs. SARAH TURNER, Widow of the late Capt. Joseph Turner, in the 68th Year of her Age. Her Funeral will be on Thursday next, at Three o'Clock, from her House, which her Relations and Friends are desired to attend, without further Notice.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

March 4, 1797.

IT *is Voted and Resolved*, That the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General Gaol Delivery, to be holden, by Law, at *Newport*, within and for the County of *Newport*, on the *First Monday* in this present Month, be, and hereby is, adjourned to the *Second Monday* in this same Month, then to convene: That all Business before the said Court be then taken up, heard and determined, in the same Manner as the same might be done at the said stated Term: That all Jurors who were by Notification to appear at the said stated Term, appear at the said adjourned Term, to be holden on the said *Second Monday* in this present Month: And that all Executions returnable at the said stated Term, be returned to the Adjournment hereby ordered.

A true Copy?
Witness,
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, March 6.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Juno, Clarke.	New York
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Abigail, Wood.	Havanna
Schooner Franklin, Cole,	Africa
Ship Indostan, Lewis,	Philadelphia
Sloop Greyhound, Congdon,	Boston
—— George, Brown,	New-York

James Center

Most respectfully informs his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has received from BOSTON,

An Assortment of PERFUMERY, viz.

LADIES' Japan Dressing-Boxes, fill'd with Perfumery; Hair-Powder, scented and plain; Down and Silk Puff.; Powder Boxes and Bags; Hair Ribbon, first Quality; common Ditto; Poignant Smelling Bottles; Essence Bergamot and Lemon in Vials; Court Plaster and Patent Shoe Blacking; Hard and Soft Pomatum; Ivory Combs; Horn Ditto, of all Kinds; Iron Ditto; scented Windsor Shaving Soap; common Ditto; white Armond Washball's; genuine Bear's Grease; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Irons; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Patent Razor Straps; Shaving Boxes complete; Shoe-Buckle and shaving Brushes, and Hones; Teeth-Brushes and Powder; Silk Purses, first Quality.

LIKEWISE—*On Hand*—GARDEN SEEDS,

5 Kinds Early Cabbage; 6 Ditto Lettuce; 4 Ditto Cucumber; Radish; Beet; Carrot; Turnip; Parsnip and Celery; Sweet Marjorum and Cauliflower.

He will have in Season, at his Garden, Plants of different Kinds—such as

Early Cabbage, late Ditto, Sweet Marjorum, Peppers, Celery, &c.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY Order of the Hon. Superior Court, for the Advantage of the Creditors, on the Twenty-fourth Day of March next, at Two o'Clock, P.M. on the Premises, will be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the Real Estate that MATTHEW ROBINSON, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, died seized of, lying in South-Kingstown aforesaid, being that beautiful FARM, whereon the said Matthew lived many Years——consisting of about 500 Acres, well proportioned with Wood, Water, Tillage, Meadow, and Pasturing, with Three Dwelling-Houses, Two fine Orchards, and a Piece of Cedar Swamp not far from said Farm:—*To wit:*—All the Right and Title the said Matthew had in the Premises aforesaid, at the Time of his Decease, will be Sold as aforesaid.——Further Conditions made known at the Time of Sale.

CYRUS FRENCH, } *Executors.*
WM. PATERSON, }

South Kingstown, Feb. 27, 1797.

Gun Powder

Of an excellent Quality for Sale, by the Quarter Cask or Pound.

Also—Seventy-four Barrels Fresh Superfine FLOUR, just come to Hand. Apply to

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

WE the Subscribers being, by the Town-Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SAMUEL SPOONER, late of said Newport, Sail-Maker, deceased, represented Insolvent; and six Months longer being allowed by Council for that Purpose. We hereby give Notice to all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them, if they see fit, to either of us, at our Dwellings, within said Time.

FLEET S. GREENE, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN PITMAN, jun. }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment to

WING SPOONER, jun.

Newport, March 6, 1797.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURN, jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax-Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

TO BE SOLD,

A High-blooded, beautiful young Bay MARE, 15 Hands high, turned of 3 Years of Age, well calculated from her Breed, Size, and Figure, to raise an improved Stock of Race, or Saddle-Horses from.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Feb. 20, 1797.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A Dwelling-House and Lot of Land, on the Northwesterly Side, near the Middle of Broad street.—Also, Two Pieces of Land, at the upper End of said Street, on the Easterly Side, containing about 15 Acres, together with the above House, or without, as may best suit the Purchaser.—For further Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN CORNELL.

Newport, Feb. 20, 1797.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—Ten Boxes MOULD CANDLES—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and SIX SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

ALSO,

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, from AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz

9 Sorts Peafe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR'S *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selisia Tebni; Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Herd's, Burden's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH BURRILL, late of Newport, Tin Plate-Worker, deceased, by Note, Book-Account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, as the said Notes and Accounts will otherwise be put in Suit, at the ensuing May Term.

JOSEPH BURRILL, *Executor.*

Newport, February 20, 1797.

Asa Shaw

Takes this Method to inform his old Friends and Customers, that he has just received from Vermont, and has for Sale, at his Store, the Upper End of Broad-street,

A LARGE Quantity of Herd's, Red Clover, Burden, and Red Top GRASS SEED, at a reasonable Rate.—Likewise a small Quantity of GARDEN SEEDS, of various Kinds.

Newport February 13, 1797.

Fine and superfine FLOUR, that is of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

November 29, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 1.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames-Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

At his Shop in Thames-street,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Also—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glass, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A few Hogsheads Demarara Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
New-England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
Good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
Superfine and Common FLOUR, by the Barrel,
A few Casks of excellent RICE, by the Cask,
Tar, Turpentine, and Rosin, by the Barrel.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

A DWELLING HOUSE, with its Appurtenances, situated on the Main Street—an excellent Stand for a Merchant or Tavern-keeper.

Sundry other DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

Two VESSELS, now on the Stocks, which will be launched in a short Time; one of which is about 120 Tons, and the other about 60 Tons.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead HOOPS.—Also, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Cloth Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter-Cask—Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

The first Quality of GUN-POWDER, by the Cask or smaller Quantity.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Judah and Levy

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLY'S *Rope Walk,*

Mould and dipt Candles,

And Soft SOAP of an excellent Quality.

N. B. CASH, and the highest Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW.

MOSES JUDAH

Has also for Sale, at his House in Thames Street, next Door to Mr. BENJAMIN CHURCH,

15 Barrels Richmond fine Flour,
40 Ditto Ship Stuff,
450 Bushels Swann's Coal,
150 Pieces Hair Ribbon—And,
40 Kegs prime Virginia manufactured Negro Head Tobacco.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE,

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames-street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying at the North-East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport;—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12 1796.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor's and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aforesaid Shop, at the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

WHEREAS SARAH, the Wife of the Subscriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board without my Consent,—I hereby forbid all Persons from trusting her on my Account, as I will pay no Debts of her contracting from this Date.

CHARLES SHORT.

Westford, February 21, 1797.